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HAVING been appointed
to the Government of the
Chinese Empire, and
of America, we are
presently taking
orders for YANKEE
goods, and
moderate rates.



The China Mail

Established February, 1843.



THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
毎日出
(Hongkong, May 1st, 1894.)
ISSUED DAILY.

RECEIVED AT CROWN MAIL
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and in the Chinese Empire.

Vol. XLX. No. 9765.

雙二月大年四十九百八十一英

HONGKONG SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1894.

日九月四四年甲

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS SHIPMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TANJUUL.

This Co. Shipment

Company will be

represented for the above

Ports TO MELBOURNE, the 1st June, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passages apply to

DOUGLAS SHIPMENT & CO.,

General Managers,

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

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For Freight or Passages apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,

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Hongkong, June 3, 1894.

AUSTRIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

(Under the President, the

AUSTRIAN Government)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, VENICE, RUMIA AND

TRISTEZA.

(Taking Cargo at Hongkong, Cal-

CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,

RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,

and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

The Co. is despatched

Capt. J. KOSKOVICH, will

be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

Cargo will not be received on board after

3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information apply to Pranga

and Freight, apply to

SANDER & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, May 30, 1894.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Capt. H. WALTER, will

leave for the above Ports

on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, June 1, 1894.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The Co.'s Steamship

Capt. SCHMIDT, des-

patches for the above

Port, about the 1st June, will

leave for the above place about 24 hours

after arrival.

Shipper are particularly requested to

note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, June 1, 1894.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BAVRE AND

HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passen-

gers, and for discharge of Passen-

gers.)

(Taking Cargo at Hongkong, Cal-

CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,

DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,

LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

The Steamer

Capt. L. MARCHAL, will

be despatched from Hongkong

above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June.

June 1, 1894.

This Steamer has accepted Anony-

mation for First and Second Class Passen-

gers, and carries a Doctor and a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIMONSON & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, May 29, 1894.

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at Hongkong, Cal-

CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,

DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,

LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

The Company's Steamers will call

at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passen-

gers and luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for the principal Places in

RUSSIA.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of June

1894, 3 p.m., the Company's

S.S. "WERNER" will be despatched

from Hongkong, Cal-

CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,

DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,

LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

The Captain

T. E. TURNER, will be

despatched from Hongkong

above Port on the 25th Instant.

Cargo and Specie will be received on

board until Noon on Monday, the 25th Inst.

and Parcels will be received at the

Agent's Office until Noon on Sunday,

the 24th Inst. Content of Packages

will be signed at least than \$2, and Parcels

should not exceed Two Feet Cube in measure-

ment.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, June 1, 1894.

SIMONSON & CO.

Agents,

Hongkong, May 29, 1894.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK.

The 333 L.L. Amer. Barque

Edward May,

Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, May 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 x 40 ft. B.M. Amer.

Edward May,

Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,

Agents,

Hongkong, May 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 x 40 ft. B.M. Amer.

Edward May,

Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,

THE CHINA MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1894.

Entertainments.

Mails.

To-day's Advertisements.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight—Formosa leaves for Stow, &c.
Daylight—Avroon Apac leaves for
Strait and Calcutta.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 5.—
Goods per Steamer *Saghalies* unclaimed
after Noon subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—
Goods per *Fingay* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 7.—
Meeting of Members of The
Hongkong General Chamber of Com-
merce at the City Hall.

TELEGRAMS.

[TRANSLATED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

PARIS,

THE CHINA MAIL.

FRAGRANT WATERS MURMUR
That the sad fact of Plague is perhaps too predominant in every thinking mind in Hongkong, and when one feels it is absolutely necessary to avoid dwelling overmuch upon that unfortunate subject, the question arises, What to do?

That I have found "readings up" about the disease to be a delusion and a snare, because the pros. and cons. as to this and that hypothesis are about equally balanced.

That the history of the unwelcome visitor can be traced easily enough from the days of Galen until now, and the returns of death (though as they were then) can be quoted for each visitation for many centuries.

That the French doctors have done more than the other nationalities as yet in investigating this peculiar form of pest, but the "contagionists" and the "non-contagionists" have the field still open to science.

That the only thing upon which all scientists are agreed is, that filth, poor living, and overcrowing are the feeders, if not the originators, of the pestilence.

That the efforts of the Sanitary authorities to fight the Fifth Pest are, therefore, entirely in accordance with common sense and experience, as well as scientific principles.

That the zeal which animates every right-thinking member of the community takes different ways of expression, and while you find one man quietly advocating one mode of stamping out, you discover another fuming at everybody who dares to waste time in making suggestions.

That fire, water, fumigation, disinfectants, and cleansing of all descriptions have been suggested; and the Sanitary Authorities have all the time to go on dealing with the fact of the Plague, the treatment, and the burials.

That one can fairly well understand the feeling of irritation produced upon certain members of the Permanent Committee when reasonable suggestions are quizzically and persistently advanced; but it ought to be borne in mind that the general welfare is aimed at by everyone, and potty considerations of temper should be buried in the uttermost depths of the sea.

That the members of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board have done, and are doing, splendid work; but the quiet and solid attitude of Mr. F. H. May is commanding itself to the quiet onlooker more than anything else.

That Mr. May is a man of great energy in an emergency, is beginning to be realised by the people of Hongkong.

That it is not my intention here to discuss further the causes of the plague, or the best means to stamp it out, for my study of the question leads to the conclusion that what mankind do not know about its causes, its modes of transmission, and its treatment, would fill much more bulky volumes than already exist on the subject.

That I do not sympathise with the denunciation of the General Commanding in the course he has adopted in leading the military to aid in stamping out the disease.

That it was unfortunate a "better" understanding was not arrived at earlier for the more liberal treatment of the soldiery search-parties at the beginning—a mistake which is now being remedied.

That the fear of interfering with constituted authority and official regulations has prevented private liberality from coming forward and taking substantial shape; but I feel sure that the soldiers who have lent their services for this work will not be forgotten by those who take an interest in the welfare of the Colony.

That there is no doubt's testimonial to the noble-hearted "Tommies" who would go round like wild-fire, and I fancy there need be no fear of "official regulations."

That, without seeking to force any dogmatic pronouncements upon the "Sanitary Authorities," I cannot but think the idea of "cleaning fires" is one which should command itself to those who are striving to drive out the poison from our midst.

That disinfecting is one wholesome means, and fire-purifying is another; and therefore I say try them all, if possible.

That I do not mean an indiscriminate use of fire which might become dangerous, or prove an anxiety to the Fire Insurance Societies of the Colony.

That sulphur-chatties in the houses or hotels, and clear-burning benjines in the streets of the infected districts, could be carefully watched by those persons engaged in the cleansing operations.

That it may be a small matter when compared with the main question of suppression, to refer to the mistake made by the Government in transferring their responsibility to the Chinese Hospital.

That, as I said at the time, it mattered very little in itself, for the treatment of the disease is a comparatively open question, and may not be taken as a fair criterion of the advantages of Western over native ideas.

That any one who reads the proclamation issued by the Magistrates of Nam Hoai and Pun-yu will agree that the danger incurred by any form of concession has been misinterpreted as a "give away" by the Hongkong Government to the officials of Kwangtung.

That the idea conveyed is very nearly that an obedient vessel had deemed it advisable to concur in the demand of the Imperial will, and do what he was asked to do.

That the danger of concession, even in a municipal matter like the present, is, that it is at once classed by the Chinese under the Celestial assumption of superiority, and the whole idea of the arrangement is thus twisted and contorted into a shape that was never contemplated.

That diplomas of this kind will always be liable to steal a march on every attempt at honest intercession.

That I have the Director of the Observatory has really been induced by his Chief Assistant (Mr. Plummer), notwithstanding some obvious disadvantages which were offered.

That I may have something to say about this later on, but meantime Mr. Plummer and the Colony may be congratulated on the present arrangement.

That I meant to refer to fifth and drains and to the effect of both of the Private Residencies; but the desire is derived in the immediate wish that the Plague may be stayed; and that the great majority did, and I have been more than willing to hasten that conclusion.

BROWNIE.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.
INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

The figures which we publish below will doubtless statit the community, which is scarcely prepared for such an alarming increase in the mortality as the figures would seem to indicate.—Of the 41 deaths returned as from the city probably more than half have found their way into the official records for the second time. Yesterday, a large number of bodies were retained at the Tung Wah Hospital because of the interruption occasioned in the work of burial by the rough weather. These were, in all probability, counted in yesterday's death roll, and were recounted when sent down to the branch of the Tung Wah Hospital this morning. As many as 29 bodies were interred in the cemetery at Lai-pang-pui last night, and the remainder of the bodies were taken round to Sandy Bay cemetery this morning. The burial of to-day's victims went on all right till afternoon, when the boatsmen foolishly allowed their boat to get ashore at low water. This last boat-load will have to remain in the boat until to-morrow morning.

In case of further bad weather the Permanent Committee, through the kindness of Major-General Barker, have obtained four military wagons. Ponies and drivers were sent down from Mr Kennedy's emporium, but no sooner did the drivers see what work they were to be engaged upon than they bolted. One of the Inspectors of Police had a similar experience with twenty coolies, who were to be engaged transporting bodies, in coffins, from the dead-houses to the boats. The coolies were engaged simply for sanitary work. They were marched down to the dead-house, but as soon as they saw the coffins the coolies made their escape by another door.

The men are now receiving a lot of rice

and tea.

On the 22nd May I specially mentioned

in writing to H. E. the General Officer Commanding, that I had no authority supplied every day as part of any remuneration

for the work would require the men to be well fed, and my reason for asking for the

supper was that the men going out early get

their ordinary breakfast of tea or coffee, bread and steak before starting, while the

coolies start their dinner.

On the 30th May Mr Francis said me if

it was true that my men got unlimited

liquor supplied while at work, as the repre-

sentative of the China Mail had been to ask

him. I informed him that it was not the

case and that I objected to their being

given unlimited beer or spirits while at

work. I may further add that since this

work began I have not had a single man

commit himself in any way. On the

31st May I received the enclosed letter

from Mr Francis, offering coffee for the

men while at work, which I gladly accepted,

as I consider coffee better than beer

or spirits for them, especially in the early

morning, and established coffee depots at

the Tung Wah Hospital and No. 5 Police

Station Central, and the men were supplied

with hot coffee throughout the day. Mr

Francis had also arranged hot coffee, and

he also arranged the arrangements.

I also supplied two ounces of cheese a

man to their breakfast, as several men

said they would prefer it to their regular

steak sometimes. This also has been given.

The coffee was thoroughly appreciated yes-

terday, also the cigar and tobacco.

The men are now receiving a lot of rice

and tea.

In all my arrangements for the welfare of

the men I have consulted the Medical

Officers who have given me every assistance.

My Officers and men are working cheerfully and willingly for our own sake, testifying

that what mankind do not know about its

causes, its modes of transmission, and its

treatment, would fill much more bulky

volumes than already exist on the sub-

ject.

Mr. W. Sir William Robinson has sent

1000 cigars to the Permanent Committee

for distribution amongst the men employ-

ed on sanitary work, and a similar gift

was sent by Mr. J. Goemann, of Messrs

Melchers and Co. This morning, there

was a slight hitch in the supply of coffee to

the working parties, but more complete ar-

rangements have been made by which un-

limited supply of coffee will be kept

on hand for the men at work.

Mr. May had a sufficient supply of cigars from

Mr. Leach's pioneer gift to satisfy the needs

of the men to-day; the distribution from

the new stock begins to-morrow.

The Permanent Committee has received

authority from the Governor to engage six

additional medical men if they can be

had. The Committee is willing to the

Coast Ports, and hope to secure the services

of some medical missionaries.

Great interest is naturally being taken

by the whole community in Captain Vesey,

and the men of the Shropshire Light In-

fantry, who have unfortunately been at-

tacked by the disease. The public will

learn with pleasure that all the men are

doing well and are all bright and cheery.

Mr. W. Bevan, lately of the Public

Works Department, and well-known in

the Colony, has been engaged in

the work of stamping out the disease.

It is a fact that the soldiers who have

been engaged in the work of stamping out

the disease have been most successful.

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A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE VEDDAS IN CEYLON.

Ernest Hekkel has contributed to the Deutsche Rundschau an enthusiastic account of a new triumph in Anthropology. It deals with the discovery of the tribe of Veddas in Ceylon. The discovery was made by the two Swiss brothers Sarrazin, who carefully observed the ways of life of these pygmies, whom they consider the connecting link between animals and men. The Sarrazins have recorded the results of their study in the book "The Veddas in Ceylon." Hekkel attaches great importance to the peculiarities of the tribe. Moreover, the manners of this strange people, as described to us, are very interesting. The Veddas are completely distinct from us, and one of the most closely connected to the monkey race. In the construction of their body, and more particularly in constitution, they have very close affinity with the Chimpanzees. In short, they are the best preserved specimens of the enigmatical species ("Eudimelinae or Cynocephalidae"). This race of black pygmies dwelt in India many thousands of years before Buddha. Besides the Veddas, but far more developed and civilized, are the Dravidians, who, although they are of common origin with the former, have become much changed by intermarriage with the Aryans and the Chingalese; but the last named are of much later extraction.

According to the theory of some scholars, the Veddas are no other than a degenerate race, sprung from the ancient Indian "Paris." Hekkel is quite of a different opinion. Certain historians—as, for example, Palladino (Palladino)—of the 4th century allude to the Veddas and give a description of their life strikingly similar to the life they lead at the present time. Then, as now, they lived almost entirely in caves and forests, and in the "Mahavans," the most important of Cingalese chronicles, find details concerning the "Vedda" as like as two drops of water to the Veddas. It is interesting, too, to note that, in the Siam "Poem," "Ramayana," the Indian name, the expression "Monkey," is made use of when the "Vedda" are mentioned. We may add that a Dutchman (Gaffier), who changed to be in Ceylon about the year 1830, has left a most interesting description of the Veddas. Gaffier, it would seem, was greatly allured by the charms of the picturesque existence led by this most primitive of people. The brothers Sarrazin paint it in somewhat different colours. First of all, let us remark, that at the present time, the number of Veddas in Ceylon does not exceed 2,200, although they inhabit a vast extent of territory between 7° and 9° E. Latitude and 31° and 32° E. longitude. It is here, then, that we must look for the real "Veddas" free from all mixture with the other tribes of Ceylon. They live there, isolated from us, another, each family hunts in its own part of the forest only. In the rainy months (October, November, December) the Veddas come more together. At that period their forests become inundated with water, and they seek refuge on the rocks where they meet their neighbours. Whole families have then to herd together in large caverns, and among the Veddas, who are so closely interwoven together, a sort of common-wedding is established. Marriages are arranged, and they consult each other about their affairs. It should be observed that they have no rulers, they know no laws, and have not the least comprehension of such a thing. It has been remarked above that the Veddas have very close relation to Chimpanzees. They do not exceed 4 feet in height; their hair is black and very thick, and their heads are generally sunk in their breasts, as if they were labouring under some sad impression. The Veddas have preserved the fashion in dress in vogue with Adam and Eve prior to their expulsion from the Garden of Eden, unchanged; though on the rare occasions when they meet other natives of Ceylon overcome with a sudden access of modesty, they hastily don girdles of a very primitive order. Lately the Veddas have begun to get themselves linen aprons; but their heads and feet still remain bare. They are unacquainted with beds; and at night they lie down without anything on, on the wet ground, and use no coverlets of any description. They do not care for ornaments. Neither men, women, nor children see the necessity of appearing more beautiful than they are by nature, or trying to attract attention by putting on coquettish dresses. Their household utensils are common to their absence. It is evident that even orangutans and gorillas should feel the necessity of providing themselves with a place of shelter, the Veddas don't trouble themselves about that in the least. They are afraid of elephants, and to avoid them they sometimes sleep on the tops of trees; otherwise the earth is their bed. They are not familiar with the culinary art. They eat their herbs raw. As for meat, they just throw it into the fire, and let it stay for a few minutes. No trace even of the cooking utensils of the stone age is to be found among them. Their favorite dish is monkey's flesh; besides which they also eat roots seasoned with honey. Their solo domestic implements are their bows and arrows and axes; the latter they never part with. Their mercantile transactions with the Cingalese are conducted in the following fashion: During the night they place before the door of a Cingalese blacksmith honey and dried meat (their only articles of export) and a model of the sort of axe they want. This model, which is made out of leaves or branches of trees, shows the exact size of the axe required. Shortly afterwards, but always at night time, they return for the axe, which the blacksmith is obliged to place in the very spot where he found the honey and meat. All this clearly shows their dread of open intercourse with the neighbouring tribes. It is hardly necessary to state that they have no family names. They say: "the tall man, the short man, the big man, the little man, and so on, so as to distinguish any particular person from another. They know nothing about numbers, and counting. When they want to speak about a lot of people, they keep on repeating one, one, one, one, etc. They, therefore, do not understand the measurement of time or the dimensions of objects. On their noting themselves in a looking glass, or hearing the report of firearms for the first time, they behave exactly like monkeys do under similar circumstances. Religion they have none, and they believe neither in good nor evil spirits. They are about as much interested to understand the origin of things as gorillas, and ourang-outangs are. As for their souls and future state, there is no trace of such words in their language. They show no fear of death, and do not even enter their corners. When a Vedda dies, his comrades just throw his body down anywhere and avoid the spot for a certain time. That is the custom of the funeral ceremonies. We must add that the English Government has frequently attempted to introduce the benefits of civilization among the Veddas. Schools have been built, but they would have nothing to do with them, some were converted to Christianity, but they very soon gave it up. At the present time the Christian religion has only one female convert among these primitive Veddas.

Hekkel, however, asserts that the Veddas are very chaste, and that monogamy is strictly adhered to. The crimes of adultery and bestiality in that part of a forest allotted to another family are punished by death. Thiefs and murder are unknown amongst them, and the same may be said about quarrelling and fighting between the different families of Veddas.

GIRLS OF THE RIGHT SORT.

"My daughter, under you can work the deck, and you can strike the roads, and I will be your father." So said the captain's fine merchant vessel to his daughter. He was right; it was their only chance. The bark "Anita," 700 tons, was bound from Cuthaven to Rio with a general cargo. She had recently left port when the captain was disabled by a broken leg. A mutiny followed. Under threat of bad weather, the "Anita" anchored in sight of Rio, and the officers and crew deserted. A furious cyclone came across. The anchors dragged, and the girl burned a fare on deck. The boat responded, but was unable to catch the ship's side by a sea. All its boat's crew were lost except the cook who gained the deck. He was not a sailor, yet, who alone under his orders, set some sail, and got back into the open. The "Anita" had been condemned before her owner could get to Rio, and so did the paddling of the handsome young cookswain and the captain's beautiful ad hero daughter.

And yet there are some fools left who say we must look to men chiefly for courage and intelligence. Stupid and domineering! Any woman will scream when she sees a "right sort" (her nerves), and ten minutes later she will meet him again with a quiet smile. Then, too, the Correspondents' column also affords ample and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to the Editor, "China Review," care of China Mail Office.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - - - 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office.

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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese issued by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its second Volume. The Review discusses topics which are of interest to the minds of students of the Far East, and which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to the Editor, "China Review," care of China Mail Office.

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